

READ OF  
Cyril, the Would-Be, Who Got His  
Wish and Met One After the Show.  
A George Ade Fable  
In Next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR

# THOUSANDS GREET DOCKERY IN MONROE.

Banner Democratic County  
Expects to Retain  
Its Title.

## SCHOOL FUND DISCUSSED.

Phelps and Hardin Quoted by  
Dockery With Tell-  
ing Effect.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Monroe, Mo., Oct. 26.—Alexander Dockery was enthusiastically received to-day in the banner Democratic county of the State, Monroe. Paris was the scene of his triumph during the morning. He shook hands with thousands of citizens of Monroe County, who, in big delegations, had come in from all parts of the county. Hundreds of horses and vehicles of every description that had carried men to the meeting fringed the public square all day long.

State Treasurer Frank T. Pitts, whose home is in Paris, and who had come down from Jefferson City to attend the speaking, acted as master of ceremonies at the hand-shaking. Mr. Pitts knows almost every one in his home county and the informal reception changed presently to an ovation with Mr. Dockery.

There was reason for this enthusiasm. In the back room of the place of business of W. M. Farrell, chairman of the Monroe County Committee, there was a large blue and white banner, not on one side, blue on the other, which bears the inscription, "Monroe, the banner Democratic County, 1896." Monroe County is proud of this token. It occupied a place of honor on the stage of the Opera-house while Mr. Dockery was speaking. The banner was awarded to Monroe County for turning out 475 Democratic votes to 322 Republican at the election of 1896.

Monroe intends to maintain its title in 1900, but it will have to work to do so. Boone County was a close second in the race. It turned out 505 Democratic votes to 1,066 Republican votes in 1896, and proposes to set the winning percentage in 1900. Monroe County has a Democratic Club in each school district and a permanent "Monroe County Democratic Club," of which F. W. McAlister is president, W. W. Shaw, vice president, and T. V. Bodine, secretary. It contains 200 young men of Paris and vicinity.

Dockery Quotes Phelps.

Mr. Dockery spoke in the afternoon to a magnificent audience in the largest building in Paris—the opera-house.

He drove a final clinching nail into the coffin of the charges brought by Republican leaders against the school fund by presenting an extract from the message of Governor Francis, sent to the Legislature in 1873.

The extract, which confirmed Governor Hardin's utterance on that subject, was as follows:

"The bonds of the State belonging to the School Fund are in the custody of the Treasurer. There is nothing to show upon their face that the bonds belong to the State. All of them are coupon bonds the title to which passes by delivery. If these bonds should be improperly put in circulation and come into the hands of an innocent holder, I suggest for your consideration whether the State should be morally bound for their payment. Let us obviate all such questions when it can so easily be done. Direct that all the coupons be destroyed, the bonds canceled by detaching them, and that fact be made of record in the office of the State Auditor and the State Treasurer by a description of the bonds and the date when they fall due."

"Issue certificates of indebtedness to the School Fund, bearing interest at 6 per cent annum, and cause the certificates to become payable at the time when the bonds have become due. And in such manner of issue, such as will not be in violation of the Constitution. Let provision be made that when the certificates shall be redeemable, bonds of the State shall be purchased with the proceeds when delivered to the Treasurer they shall in like manner be canceled and certificates of indebtedness be issued."

Mr. Dockery carried to length, to the evident satisfaction of his hearers, on the treatment of the School Fund by the Democrats and the Republicans, respectively.

## REPUBLICAN CHARGE RATHER BELATED.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Monroe, Mo., Oct. 26.—"In all the years since the investment of the State School Fund was changed from State bonds to School Fund certificates, not one of the numerous Republican State conventions held in Missouri has uttered a word to its platform to condemn or even to question the propriety of the change. The change was made twenty years ago. Every Missourian would rather follow Governor Phelps and Hardin than the Republican leaders who have made the slanderous charge that the School Fund has been looted."—Alexander Dockery at Monroe.

"This is what that grand old Governor of Missouri, John S. Phelps, said of the change in the investment of the School Fund," he said. "I have asserted sufficiently the wicked slanders of the Republican leaders on that subject. I believe that every voter in Missouri, who is searching earnestly for the truth, now fully understands the subject, and will fitly rebuke both Republican writers and Republican speakers, who have traduced the State."

Audience Mostly Voters.

A remarkable characteristic of the big gathering addressed by Mr. Dockery was the almost entire absence of women and children. Ninety-seven per cent of the audience were voters. The meeting was one of the most successful and interesting of the entire campaign. Paris had made no special attempt to bedeck itself for the meeting. Early in the morning, however, the hotel where Mr. Dockery was stopping threw out flags and bunting and before noon every building in the business portion of the city, including the Courthouse and the trees in the public square, carried burdens of festoons and flags. Because of the impossibility of making a close train connection at Monroe, Mr. Dockery delivered but one speech to-day. During a stop of a few hours at Monroe he shook hands with numbers of citizens who flocked to greet him when they found he was in the city.

Mr. Dockery was entertained at dinner after his speech at Paris by Representative James H. Whitson, whose home is in Paris. The train that carried Alexander Dockery from Carrollton, where he spoke last night, to Monroe, where he changed cars for Paris, passed through Salisbury, where a big Democratic rally had been in progress throughout the day. Persons were there from all parts of the State, and Senator Bruce of Arkansas, Webster Davis, Ed Harber of Trenton and Congressman W. W. Rucker of Keokukville were the speakers.

The train carrying the Dockery party was stopped at Salisbury by a big detachment of young men returning from the rally to their homes at Huntsville. They had the train away and shouting with laughter in the fraction of a second. Several cries that had evidently been uttered and had done service during a day of excitement were let loose and again until the weary travelers on the train joined in infectious merriment. Here was one cry:

Here was another:

Chew tobacco, chew tobacco.  
Fist, fist, fist.  
Nix, nix, nix.

The Huntsville delegation was accompanied by the Huntsville Mayor, J. W. Bann, Jr. His banner was carried by a negro Democrat. Its members were dressed in blue, mustaches, jumpers, overalls, hats and shoes, and all manner of outlandish apparel. Its instruments were battered and time-worn, but they had lost none of their sonority.

The band raised up a car seat, and the members of the band clustered around him. "Play No. 6," he ordered, and gave the signal to start. There came a continued burst of sound, such as that which in the delirium could not have dreamed. The Huntsville delegation wanted very much to invade the sleeping car to "serenade" Mr. Dockery, but the porter locked the door and refused all parley.

JOHN C. LEBENS.



LITTLE JOE: "WHAAAAOOO! I'M SO EVERLASTINGLY LOST THE PEOPLE DON'T EVEN KNOW I'M LOST."

# NEW YORK TURNED OUT TO GREET GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Demonstration Entirely a Personal One,  
McKinley's Name Eliciting No  
Marked Enthusiasm.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt returned to the metropolis to-night after a 15,000 mile jaunt across country, and was the central figure in the first Republican demonstration in this city during the campaign.

He spoke in Madison Square Garden to a full house, and received an ovation from his party friends. Subsequently he addressed overflow meetings in various parts of the city.

His reception outside of the Garden was rather indifferent, and at times he was interrupted by salvoes of cheers for Bryan. Taken all in all the Roosevelt demonstration failed of expectations. By comparison with the welcome extended to Mr. Bryan ten days ago the Roosevelt reception was as water to wine.

Fireworks there were in plenty, and wherever the audience had been selected and the individual members thereof had tickets of admission and carried flags provided by the Republican County Committee, the applause was generous, but as a spectacle and as a political demonstration the outpouring was disappointing. Instead of the promised parade of 8,000 Republicans, there were only 2,000.

The parade, which was to have been a convergence on Madison Square, less than 2,000 persons were in the several columns, and these were so badly handled that they became confused, and several of the columns dispersed before reaching the appointed starting place.

The meeting inside of Madison Square Garden was easily the feature of the night. Mr. Roosevelt entered the hall to the sound of a band of red fire. He found a friendly audience, composed of ladies and the leading Republicans of the commercial world of New York.

Seated on the speakers' platform were Ben B. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor, former Governor Black and lesser lights, while former Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, guest of a McKinley Democrat, brought up the rear. The garden was packed with people, and many of the men in the house carried a small American flag.

Reception at Madison Square.—When Mr. Roosevelt climbed upon the platform a quartet sang "Old Sam Jones" to the tune of the "Blue and Gray," and for ten minutes the audience stood up and cheered the military Governor of New York. It was a splendid tribute to Mr.

Roosevelt personally, as was shown a moment later when a proposition to cheer for William McKinley was received in silence. General Greene, who presided, tried hard to arouse enthusiasm for the head of the ticket, but his one reference to the Republican President elicited no response, save for a few scattered cheers.

It was a Roosevelt crowd, pure and simple.

The Governor of New York made a good Republican speech. His voice has never been in better condition. He attacked Mr. Bryan at the outset, charging that the Democratic candidate had dodged the silver issue and declared specifically: "I am for the gold standard here in New York, and I am for the gold standard in Denver, Colo. He demanded equal frankness on the part of all Democratic orators."

Fought the Old Fight.

Then Mr. Roosevelt attacked Mr. Bryan some more, comparing him to Marat and Robespierre and averring that he sought to disturb the rights of the comfortable people in the audience. He called up memories of the Spanish-American war, told how the civilized world had listened to the thunder of Bryan's cannon, "that bid the elder nations know that the young giant of the West had come to his glorious prime," pictured the dread of the Spanish sentinels on Morro Castle "as they saw the great American battleships plowing to and fro through the sapphire seas of the Gulf," and fought over again the battles around Santiago, omitting conspicuously the taking of San Juan Hill.

Finally Mr. Roosevelt announced that the flag had been raised in the Philippines to stay and that it would never come down. He appealed to the Republicans of New York to endorse this policy in defense of the men who had fallen while fighting "an unquenchable and cruel syndicate of Malay bandits," and on whose graves the soil was yet damp with the dew of that tropical land.

Governor Roosevelt's figures of speech attracted a deal of attention, apart from his main argument. He is not given to oratory, but in a straight-forward talker, and some persons who professed to know declared that the speech had been prepared in part by a bright newspaper writer attached to the press bureau of the Republican County Committee. However that may be, it was the best speech, from an oratorical standpoint, that Mr. Roosevelt has ever delivered in this city.

# TRANSVAAL ANNEXED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Formal Proclamation Absorbing  
the Republic Issued at  
Pretoria.

BOERS ARE STILL FIGHTING.

Attacking Isolated Garrisons and  
Destroying Railroads in Natal  
and the Recently Annexed  
Territory.

Pretoria, Oct. 26.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed part of the British Empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies.

The royal standard was hoisted in the main square of the city, the Grenadiers presented arms, the massed bands played the national anthem, Sir Alfred Milner read the proclamation, and 6,000 troops, representing Great Britain and her colonies, marched past.

BOERS ACTIVE IN NATAL.

Durban, Oct. 25.—The Boers are raiding in the northern part of Natal. They have burned the railway station at Wasehoan and blown up a culvert.

STEYN IS FIGHTING ON.

Maseru, Oct. 25.—It is reported here that former President Steyn and the members of the Executive Council are at Fouriesburg, south of Bethlehem, and that he has declared Fouriesburg to be "the capital of the Orange Free State."

Steyn has ordered Jacaranda, a member of the late Volksraad, to be tried on the charge of high treason.

MORE HIGHLANDERS CAPTURED.

Cape Town, Oct. 25.—Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland Brigade between Heidelberg and Greylingstad in the Transvaal colony. Twenty-up the rails in front of and behind the train.

In the fight which followed two Captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

BOERS ATTACKED JACARANDA.

London, Oct. 27.—It now appears that Jacaranda was not captured by the Boers. Advice received from Cape Town shortly after midnight says:

"Later news from Jacaranda says that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked the garrison. The Highlanders had fourteen killed and twenty wounded."

# NEW YORK WILL OUTDO FORMER BRYAN OVATION.

Stupendous Demonstration Will Mark His  
Final Visit to the Metropolis  
To-Day.

Seventy-five Cart-Tail Meetings, Half a Dozen Speeches, or  
Unprecedented Fireworks Display and a Monster  
Madison Square Garden Meeting Planned  
by the Democratic Clubs.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 26.—Great as was the demonstration that greeted Mr. Bryan in this city on October 16, it will be surpassed by the reception arranged for him to-morrow by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

The enthusiasm of last week was confined; that of to-morrow night will spread all over the center of the lower section of the city. The crowds will be limited only by the capacity of the streets to hold them. Stupendous as the demonstration will be from a local standpoint, it will have an added significance, in that it will be the last movement, as it were, of thousands of similar demonstrations in every hamlet, town and city in the United States.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the rocky line of Canada to the dusty stretches of Texas, drums, brass bands, cannon will roar, and the sky will reflect the glare of fireworks, marking rallies by clubs of young Democrats.

New York to Set the Pace.

Long after Mr. Bryan has retired in this city, the streets of San Francisco will resound with his name. New York City will set the pace and the rest of the country will follow in the most enthusiastic manifestation of political earnestness in the support of a candidate that the history of the United States can record.

Fireworks have long been considered an essential element in properly holding a political rally. The National Association of Democratic Clubs will put forth a display which will be given the fireworks men, and they have taken full advantage of their orders.

Flashes Will Line the Streets.

It has been decided that more citizens will be enabled to see and hear Mr. Bryan if no parade is held. Instead of marching, the clubs will line the streets through which Mr. Bryan will pass. They will bank up along the route his carriage will take, and in the miles of his ride he will receive an ovation such as no other man, without the glamour of conquest surrounding him, has ever been accorded in this or any other community.

Mr. Bryan will arrive at the Grand Central station from New York at 7 o'clock. He will be escorted to the Hoffman House, where he will hold a conference with Democratic leaders. A dinner, given jointly to Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, will be served at 8:45 o'clock. The room will be elaborately decorated, and from the windows Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will observe the parade and the opening of the fireworks display and the gathering of the crowds in Madison Square.

The display will be illuminated with 250 electric lights. At the end of each of the row of columns will be placed a 5-foot star, while an 8-foot star, formed of electric lights, will decorate each side of the arch. Bases of electric lights will be hung from arch to arch and will be caught up in festoons around the great electric stairs.

Seventy-five Cart-Tail Meetings.

Besides the six main stands that were used in the Roosevelt demonstration to-night, the clubs will have two great stands in Madison Square. Each of these stands will be decorated with 1,000 electric lights.

The start of Mr. Bryan, accompanied by the chairman of the Yale and Harvard Democratic clubs, and President Heart of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, will be made from the Hoffman House at 12:30. The party will be preceded and followed by mounted police.

The carriages will move down Broadway, which will be lined on each side, as far as the Broadway Athletic Club. There will be seventy-five cart-tail meetings in the procession along the line of the ride down Broadway. Each of these meetings will close as Mr. Bryan passes, and the persons who have been attending them will move on up to Madison Square for the big demonstration, later in the evening.

Final Demonstration at the Garden.

Mr. Bryan will leave Cooper Union and proceed along the tenement districts of the east side, including the Bowery. These streets also will be brilliantly illuminated with fireworks.

As Mr. Bryan enters Madison Square Garden for the big meeting of the night, a monster portrait of him, 60 feet square, will flash from the tower of the building and this will be followed by a display of fireworks that will last for three-quarters of an hour. This display will be given from the roof of the garden and will be most picturesque.

It is expected that Mr. Bryan will enter the garden at 10 o'clock, just as the bells of the city will be ringing. The bells of Madison Square will be striking by the time the great crowd of people will be gathered in the garden. Sunday, October 28, will witness the dissolution of the greatest tribute to a statesman ever paid by a people anxious to have him serve them.

# DEMOCRATS NOW CONFIDENT OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

New York, Oct. 26.—Friday, October 26, may one day be remembered as the turning point in the presidential campaign of 1896, so far as the States of New York and New Jersey are concerned. Not until to-day have the people had an opportunity accurately to measure party feeling in these States.

Mr. Bryan's appearance at Madison Square Garden ten days ago gave rise to a demonstration that exceeded any previous undertaking of the kind in this or any other city. Governor Roosevelt's return, therefore, was awaited with anxiety, for purposes of comparison. Well, Roosevelt has come, he has seen and been heard, but he has not conquered. The Governor of New York, who was expected to ovation to-night, but it was trifling in comparison with that accorded to Mr. Bryan last week.

Thirty thousand persons welcomed Roosevelt back to his native city, whereas 100,000 or more turned out to do honor to Bryan. More than that, while the Roosevelt demonstration was in progress here to-night, Mr. Bryan was addressing in Newark, N. J., a city only one-sixth the size of New York, crowds which aggregated three times the number of persons who gathered in the neighborhood of Madison Square to receive the Republican candidate for the vice presidency.

Governor Roosevelt came down through the Hudson Valley to-day with cheers for Bryan ringing in his ears. Mr. Bryan is acknowledged through Northern New Jersey at the same time, everywhere being received with unwonted enthusiasm. Roosevelt talked to 80,000 people in the State of New York. Bryan reached Newark 20,000 in New Jersey, as follows:

Hoboken, 9,000; Harrison, 2,000; Orange, 12,000; Summit, 5,000; Morristown, 2,000; Dover, 5,000; Boonton, 2,000; Paterson, 50,000; Belleville, 2,000, and Newark, 20,000.

It is no wonder that the Democratic managers of New Jersey are saying to-night, "It told you so," and that they are confident that the old Democratic spirit has returned in New Jersey.

At Harrison 2,000 people greeted Mr. Bryan, who, among other things, said: "The best way to defend your own rights is to protect the rights of others and to respect the rights of others. This best way to able thing if they should place New Jersey at least in the doubtful column. Judging from Bryan's reception at all points from end to end of the State, and by the general opinion of those who followed him on the trip, the Republican majority of 57,000, rolled up in 1892, is likely to be overwhelmed by a wonderful and thorough reconquest of the State on the part of the New Jersey workmen."

This change of sentiment is mainly due to the untiring efforts of Bryan and his associates. Throughout the length and breadth of the State you will find no Democratic literature on the walls or fences or in the hands of the laborers—no dogers, such as the Republicans use, calling the enemy "liberty" and "pirates."

Yet wherever Bryan has appeared he has done more than a train of political pamphlets. He has left thousands of converts behind him, and has built up a following that nothing can shake.

Received With Wild Enthusiasm.

He was received everywhere to-day with the wild enthusiasm that has made his entry into the State so notable. And, under the stimulus of the continued ovation, Bryan seemed to make light of the hard work.

# THIEVES BLEW OPEN THE BANK'S VAULTS.

They Secured Seven Hundred Dollars  
in Cash and Made  
Their Escape.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Bridgeport, Ill., Oct. 26.—About 3:30 this morning the citizens of Bridgeport were aroused by the sound of an explosion, followed in about five minutes by a second and still later by a third. These sounds brought the villagers out, only to discover that the bank was being burglarized. Sharp commands from some one to stand back followed by pistol shots were sufficient to give the robbers a clear run to the vaults.

The outer and inner vaults of the safe were completely blown to pieces. The force necessary to accomplish this was sufficient to have blown the entire front of the building. The thieves secured \$700 in cash, \$300 in valuables and notes, and from the general store in front of the bank they took watches, jewelry and silverware amounting to quite a sum. They made their escape, completely covering their tracks. Depositors will lose nothing, and the bank will resume business at once.

# MUST DIE ON THE GALLOWS.

St. Louisan's Sentence Confirmed  
by Kentucky Court.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day sustained the death sentence of the Kenton Circuit Court in the case of Wallace Bishop of St. Louis for the murder of Policeman William McQueen at Ludlow, Ky.

McQueen was attempting to serve a warrant on Bishop on a charge of murdering a tramp at "Hobo Camp," near Ludlow. When commanded to alight from a street car, Bishop shot and killed McQueen. Bishop remained on the car until he reached the bridge crossing the Ohio River, where he jumped into the river and swam to the bank, pistol in hand, and was taken in custody. Bishop's family live in St. Louis.

Bishop's alias was W. M. Burns. The State for the murder of McQueen, having agreed pending the appeal, Governor Beckham will fix a new date in issuing the death warrant.

# TRAIN ROBBER SON OF FIRST COUSINS.

Rosslyn Ferrell's Defense Is That  
He Has Been Insane From  
Birth—Trial Nearly Ended.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Marysville, O., Oct. 26.—The end of the trial of Rosslyn Ferrell on the charge of having murdered Express Messenger Lane is approaching, and the defense is expected to rest this evening, allowing to-morrow for rebuttal, and the arguments are expected to begin Monday.

Tobias Ferrell, the prisoner's father, was on the stand again this afternoon. He testified regarding an aunt who was an epileptic. She died with her mind unbalanced. Mrs. Patrick Costlow told of her knowledge of Ferrell and the preparations for the marriage of her daughter and the prisoner. She also testified that Ferrell acted queerly, and in reply to a question on cross-examination if she was willing her daughter should marry a crazy man, said:

"Well, I was alarmed, but all preparations had been made for the wedding."

This afternoon Doctor A. B. Swisher and Doctor A. F. White testified on hereditary insanity. The State will summon insanity experts.

Mrs. Melissa Ferrell, mother of the prisoner, admitted that she was first cousin to her husband. She told of Rosslyn's queer actions.

The examination of Doctors Swisher and White developed that they were physicians of general practice and not experts on insanity. The Court ruled that physicians in good regular practice were competent to testify in mental cases.

Several hypothetical questions were put to the physicians to show the effect of consanguineous marriage upon the offspring. Ferrell's father and mother having been first cousins. Both agreed that the progeny of such a union might possibly, if not probably, be insane, and that such a union would tend to intensify in the offspring any weakness in the parents.

Neither of the physicians would venture an opinion that Ferrell was insane, but agreed that he was a riddle.

# VOTERS ARE WANTED BUT NOT MARTYRS.

Senator Jones Tells Coerced Work-  
ingmen to Take Revenge at  
the Ballot Box.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—Senator Jones is indignant over numerous reports that have come to his ears during the last few days about employes being threatened with loss of their positions if they fail to march in the Republican parade to-morrow. He has issued an address advising all such men to submit to their employers' demands, but to take their revenge when they enter the ballot booth a week from next Tuesday.

"Voters, not martyrs," is what the Democratic party wants at this election, says Senator Jones.

"Proof that has come to the Democratic National Headquarters in the last few days of compulsion, intimidation and other low methods of influence upon employes in connection with the parade is too complete to leave any doubt of the facts," said Senator Jones to-day.

Secretary Walsh made the closing of the Chicago Board of Trade on account of the parade to-morrow, the occasion for a violent attack upon that institution. He threatened that if the Democrats got possession of Congress and the administration, one of the first things they will do will be to "wipe that gigantic gambling place off the face of the earth."

"I am glad to see that Board of Trade men are at last putting themselves definitely on record as supporters of the Republican party," said Secretary Walsh, heatedly.

"We have been trying out in Iowa for twenty years to get a law through Congress that would declare the Chicago Board of Trade a gambling institution, and prohibit its operations, which are for the sole purpose of plundering the farmers."

# LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri and Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

For Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds.

Page.

1. Thousands Greet Dockery.

2. New Yorkers Turn Out for Roosevelt.

3. Searchers for Alford Have No Clue.

4. Carried His Ear in a Bottle.

5. Baptists Adjourn.

6. To-Day's Football Games.

7. Heidrick Answers Robison.

8. Race Track Results.

9. Illinois Politics.

10. Strike Settlement Improved Business.

11. Trade Reviews.

12. Church News and Announcements.

13. Senator Bued for Breach-of-Promise.

14. Sunday School Lesson.

15. Editorial.

16. Notes from Women's Clubs.

17. Sherman's Estate Left to Relatives.

18. Good Work for Fair Amendments.

19. News of the Book World.

20. Republic Want Advertisements.

21. Record of Births, Marriages, Deaths.

22. New Corporations.

23. Republic Want Advertisements.

24. Not Blamed for Defective Lighting.

25. Grain and Produce.

26. Cattle Sales.

27. Financial News.

28. River Telegrams.

29. Agree to Lynch Horse Thieves.

30. Disguised Himself to Recover Child.

# "PROSPERITY WAGON" CENTER OF A RIOT.

Chicago Crowd Did Not Take Kind-  
ly to the Device for Creating  
Enthusiasm.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.—Republican arguments were answered with bricks, paving blocks, tin cups, malpais, vegetables, chunks of bread and eggs to-day at Superior and Townsend streets.

A "prosperity wagon," sent out for a "heart-to-heart" talk with the furnace factory employes, was the center of a riot in which 500 men participated.

Two of the speakers on the wagon were painfully injured, a colored woman was sent out to fight and the wagon was given rough treatment. The injured:

A. H. McDonough, hit on head with wooden mallet.

W